

EVIL OF DISPENSARY

Another South Carolinian Under a Cloud

HUB. H. EVANS IS INDICTED

Newberry Grand Jury Returns True Bill Against Former Head of State Dispensary System—Charged with Taking Rebates—Prominent Politically and Socially—Attorney General Lyon Pursues the Wicked.

Newberry, S. C., Special.—On a bill of indictment handed out by Attorney General J. Frazier Lyon and Solicitor R. A. Cooper, the grand jury in the general sessions court for Newberry county Tuesday returned a true bill against H. H. Evans, ex-member and ex-chairman of the old State dispensary board of directors, charging his with receiving rebates while in office.

Immediately following the returning of the true bill by the grand jury, Mr. Evans, surrendered to the sheriff and upon motion of his attorney, Eugene S. Blease, Esq., was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000.

Mr. Evans was elected a member of the board of directors of the old State dispensary in 1900 and served for four years as a member of the board and then for two years as chairman of the board. His home is in Newberry.

The indictment charges in the first two counts, which charge the same offense in different words, that Evans, accepted a draft from Goodman, drawn on the National bank of Savannah for the sum of \$250, bearing date the 10th of December, 1900, which said draft, it is alleged, that Evans, had cashed at the National bank of Newberry.

The last two counts charging the same offense in different words allege that Evans accepted a draft from Goodman for \$200 drawn on the National Bank of Savannah and bearing date the 11th day of April, 1902, which said draft it is alleged that Evans had cashed at the Newberry savings bank.

Awful Catastrophe in Canada.
Montreal, Special.—Between 20 and 30 people lost their lives Monday when the supports of the sprinkler system tank on the roof of The Herald building gave way and the great mass of metal and water, weighing 35 tons, went crashing to the basement.

Fire broke out immediately, adding its horrors to the disaster. The firemen displayed splendid heroism in rescuing scores of people from perilous positions in the tottering walls. Some of the walls had to come down before the work of recovering the bodies could be safely attempted.

One ladder was hoisted, reaching to the fourth floor, on which the bindery was located. It came between two windows. From one of these a little girl crept along the coping until she could reach the ladder. Grasping a ring with one hand and placing a foot on another she lent a helping hand to eight other girls twice her size. When all the girls had reached the ladder and had been brought down to safety she came down alone. By this time the fire had started and smoke was pouring from the front windows. The little girl fainted when she reached the bottom of the ladder.

Southern Operatives Get Increase.
Washington, Special.—An increase in wages amounting to more than \$88,000 a year, and a decrease in the working hours, have been granted to the telegraph operators of the Southern Railway by the arbitrators appointed under the Erdman act to mediate the differences between the railway company and its 2,100 telegraphers.

Texas to Vote on Prohibition.
Dallas, Texas, Special.—By a vote of 19 to 10, the Democratic State executive committee decided to grant the petition of over 50,000 members of the party to submit at the coming State primary election the proposition as to whether or not the Legislature shall submit to the voters a State-wide prohibition amendment to the constitution.

Laws to Govern Employers' Liability.
Washington, Special.—The creation of a commission to investigate the subject of employers' liability and workmen's compensation is provided for in a joint resolution passed by the House. Approval by the Senate and the President is required.

The resolution provides for a commission to consist of two Senators, two Representatives and two members to be selected by the President of the United States, which commission is to make a report to the President, together with recommendations for legislation, not later than November 1, 1911.

Seaboard Will Make Big Payment.
New York, Special.—The executive committee of the Seaboard Air Line Railway has recommended payment on August 1 of the first coupon of the company's adjustment 5 per cent bonds issued under the plan of readjustment dated October 1, 1909, and to be paid if earned. The payment involves an output of about \$600,000 and it is understood that earnings applicable thereto approximated about \$1,000,000.

VARNER ON GOOD ROADS

One of the most striking and helpful addresses delivered at the Wrightsville Beach session of the North Carolina Good Roads Association and the North Carolina Press Association, on June 9th, was that of Mr. H. B. Varner, editor of Southern Good Roads, Lexington, N. C., in which he told how the press may help in the good roads movement, which is now well nigh universal. Mr. Varner said in part:

Mr. President, Brethren of the Press and Good Roads Enthusiasts:

Giving an illustration of the truth of his observation by citing a number of articles of local interest and importance contained in an issue of a country weekly, editor Clarence H. Poe, of The Progressive Farmer, recently wrote very aptly, I think as follows:

"There is hardly any more gratifying development in the South today than the tendency of our newspapers to give less attention to faraway issues and theories and more attention to the big, vital, throbbing problems of building up the counties and towns in which they are located—that God-given task to which they are called."

This is indeed gratifying, and the tendency, apparent to all who review the scores of newspapers of the State, is making itself more and more manifest. The papers, weekly and daily, are giving more space to home topics, a discussion of which makes for improvement and progress, than ever before. This is especially true of the weekly, which has too often wasted space on subjects of no immediate concern to its readers. Every live weekly today carries editorial comment and news stories on such subjects as more corn and wheat to the acre, crop rotation results some farmers have obtained.

Macadam cannot be secured in all counties at the present, and there remains then the gravel road and the sand-clay road, both serviceable types and inexpensive. And finally, where



H. B. VARNER.

Editor North Carolina Good Roads Magazine, Lexington.

there is no immediate opening for any considerable road improvement, we think that one of the most attractive, direct opportunities of the press to aid the good roads movement in North Carolina today is to educate the people to the value of an absurdly simple, yet wonderfully effective invention, known as the split-log drag. Few communities can afford to build permanent stone roads, and for years to come dirt roads must be used in most of Carolina territory. This being so, the problem of good roads in the majority of our counties resolves itself into the proposition of making dirt roads as good as possible, at the smallest expense. Here is where the drag comes in. It is extensively used in the West, where miserably bad roads have been transformed into boulevards at practically no expenditure of money. In the South, strange to say, the people have not taken hold of the idea. North Carolina papers have published quite a good deal about it, but there is much more to be said of it, and constant hammering on the subject is bound to bring the drag into general use. There is an abundance of literature on the theme, meaty and convincing, and it should be used liberally by the press. The Saturday Evening Post carried an article, May 7th, that ought to be reproduced in every weekly newspaper in the State, and, I am glad to say, was in several. The government office of public roads gladly furnishes special articles about the drag, as it does about road making in general. I am convinced that when the farmers of the State once take hold of this method of road improvement, they will be astonished at the power it possesses for performing miracles, and will wonder why they endured bad roads so many years when within their reach there was such an inexpensive, yet thoroughly effective means for making their common dirt roads veritable boulevards.

A weekly paper in any county can start a good roads revolution by heading an effort to have a number of such drags built. Get the merchants of the town to contribute. The drags cost about two dollars each. Select a road leading into town for experiment. Get the farmers living on it to agree to drag, say, a mile each. In a short time a good road, properly shaped, crowned and drained, results, and the whole county has been educated and convinced. Sometimes I think that the drag and this little

plan of co-operation have not been taken hold of in our State just because the whole thing is so simple and inexpensive. The press ought to begin a lively campaign for the plan, because it is the only possible way for road improvement in some counties for years to come. It stands midway between the unimproved road and macadam, and serves its purpose well.

There are various ways of creating road sentiment and in bringing about road improvements without money, one simple expedient being to have the county commissioners set apart certain days for road work by all hands, designating such days as good roads days. This was tried in Davidson county last summer with most excellent results. The commissioners named three days in July and called on the people to turn out and work the roads. Fifteen hundred citizens answered the call and gave the public roads such a thorough working that it was said that more was done during those three days than had been done on the roads in ten years. The Davidson county commissioners think so well of the idea that they have set apart July 28th, 29th and 30th, as good roads days in Davidson county, and the roads will again receive a much needed working.

Proposed highways connecting distant towns should receive instant and hearty encouragement at the hands of the press, for the time is coming when North Carolina will be traversed in every direction by such roads, and they will prove a tremendous factor in the development of the commonwealth. They will not only accomplish what a good road always does for those who live along its course, but these highways will attract tourists from abroad, and that means a largely increased money circulation. It is said that in one small resort in New England last summer as much as \$6,000 a day was spent by automobile tourists drawn thither from many States by alluring roads which penetrated a territory rich in scenic attractions.

And the country weekly in taking the lead in the improvement of the farm and the roads connecting it with the market becomes a force for the upbuilding of the whole country with all its diversified interests, because the farm is the foundation of the republic and it is through agricultural evolution that real, lasting prosperity and greatness will come. If the farmers are in good shape, so is the country as a whole, and the reverse is likewise true. The condition of the highways is of vital interest to the farmers and has a far-reaching influence on their business. Community after community has shown that good roads contribute to the prosperity of the farmer and to his wealth, and in aiding the good roads movement, the press is thereby adding to the assets of the country.

In arguing the road question, it seems to me that it would be wise to urge the construction of high-class roads for the main highways. Like the amiesite road, a costly but enduring type of construction that will bear any sort of traffic from automobiles down. Next to that stands the ordinary macadam, and while it too is expensive, yet, the press in urging good roads should not fail to hold up always the ideal of the best roads possible.

I have yet to see a newspaper fail that labored for the people. You may undertake a movement that is prompted by selfishness, by a desire to extend your circulation and make you money, and yet if you are at the same time doing something for the uplift of your country, you are doing much more than laboring for yourself, and the results will justify anything you may do. If you wage a strenuous campaign for good roads in your county you are working for yourself. The man who does good in this world is sure to be rewarded. I know of a certain gentleman who began life with a contract written out with God Almighty as party of the second part, in which it was agreed that if the efforts of the party of the first part prospered, he would help the poor and do all he could for the material betterment of the people about him. That man today is rich. He has kept his word and his contract, he has done inestimable good in the world, he has carried new ideas and education to many, alleviating human suffering and squalor, beautified barren places and has done a thousand and one things from distributing free flower seed to exploiting a country where victims of the great white plague may find hope, and yet he has made money for himself, and has what is more than wealth—the satisfaction of knowing that he did what he could to make this world better than he found it. The labors of the press are largely performed with this same spirit. Countless acts are done by the newspaper man, for which he neither gets nor expects to get anything whatever, not even thanks, but he finds pleasure in the work.

This good roads question is out-ranked in importance by no other question. In it is bound up the happiness and progress and prosperity of the country. The press can lay its hands on nothing that will rebound more to the welfare of the people than the cause of good roads, and it must answer to the fullest degree the call that duty makes. With good roads, North Carolina will be immeasurably bigger and better and greater, and all other improvements will be added to this improvement. The South with good roads will be a greater South, and the seers tell us through a Greater South will come the Greater Nation.

OLD SOUTH CAROLINA

Cream of the News Gathered From All Sections of the Commonwealth For Our Many Readers.

Lever Attacks Wickersham.

A criticism of the administration's proceeding in New York against certain cotton operators and Southern spinners, on account of the alleged cotton pool, was voiced in the House by Representative Lever of South Carolina. Mr. Lever declared the suit was a "rush to the relief of a clique of reckless cotton gamblers threatened with a disaster into which they put themselves."

"In the years to come," said Mr. Lever, "I suspect this interference of the Attorney General in behalf of those who had combined to depress the price of cotton as against those who may have combined to raise it, will be pointed to as one of the chief glories of this administration—this, and his prosecution of the tobacco growers of Kentucky and Tennessee, who in self-defense, and when driven to the last extremity, combined to tear the grip of the tobacco trust from their throats. He has a fertile field to employ machinery of the Department of Justice in breaking up the beef trust, butter trust, sugar trust, steel trust and other trusts world without end. Why not try the temper of the steel against these thick-skinned old sinners. Let the Attorney General feed all out of the same spoon and not make the mistake of believing that high priced cotton is a criminal and low priced cotton a divinity."

Mr. Lever contended that the operations of the New York cotton exchange are a constant serious interference with commerce.

Mr. Lever declared that a great change would come over the spirit of the dreams of the membership of the New York cotton exchange "if Mr. Henry W. Taft, its attorney, who is a brother of President Taft should announce one evening at the close of the market that he had been called to Washington to consult with Attorney General Wickersham about the affairs of the exchange and that the Attorney General had directed him to return to New York with a message to exchange members that he had made up his mind to stop illegitimate trading in future contracts."

"Turn your guns on the big criminals," urged Mr. Lever, "and scourge the temple of high finance."

Col. Brock Not Guilty.

Col. W. T. Brock, assistant adjutant general in the approaching primary, candidate for the position of adjutant general in the approaching primary, is absolved of the charge of wasting the State's money with criminal intent, but the court of inquiry which made its report finds that there were some things for which Colonel Brock was to blame and some things which a lack of system in the office of the adjutant and inspector general made possible.

Winthrop's Successful 15th Term.

Winthrop's 15th commencement is history and again this grand institution has sent out to bless the State of South Carolina a class of young women fully equipped for the duties and responsibilities of life in whatever sphere they may be called, whether that be in the home or in the school room.

Asylum Commission on Tour.

The members of the commission appointed by Gov. Ansel to devise plans for the improvement of conditions at the State Hospital for the Insane as provided under an act of the last general assembly are on a trip of inspection of the asylums of the various States.

Seed Crushers Going to Wrightsville.
The South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will meet at Wrightsville, N. C., July 6 and 7.

Victim of Pellagra Suicides.

Becoming deranged as an effect of pellagra, Mrs. J. E. Pilgrim, aged 55 years, committed suicide at Anderson by drinking laudanum and jumping into a pond at the Pendleton cotton mill. On the bank of the pond nearby was found an empty bottle that had contained laudanum. Mrs. Pilgrim is survived by her husband and several children.

Laurens Wants Electric Line.

At a meeting in Laurens of the directors of the Watts cotton mills a resolution was adopted whereby it is agreed to subscribe \$25 per spindle to the capital stock of the Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson trolley company provided the line is extended from Greenville via Laurens to Clinton.

The Watts mills has 43,200 spindles and the agreement to subscribe on the above basis is in conformity with the suggestion of the Dukes, who are backing the enterprise.

New Desks for Legislators.

The contract for 124 desks for the hall of the House of Representatives was awarded to a Columbia firm. The contract was \$25 for each desk.

College of Charleston Commencement.

In the presence of a large and cultured audience the 12th annual commencement exercises of the College of Charleston were held when degrees were conferred and an interesting programme observed.

INTERESTING STATE NEWS

Column of Current Events Caught in Every County From Coast to Mountain Cap.

"Barking Up the Wrong Tree."

John A. Law, president of the Saxon mills, mentioned as one of the co-conspirators in the government's suit against James A. Patten and others charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade in the cotton bull movement, says:

"We have no apologies to make to the New York grand jury nor to Attorney General Wickersham nor to the administration which he represents for such part as we have taken in the alleged conspiracy which in spite of the government's misdirected opposition, has interfered and is still interfering with the efforts to depress the price of cotton. As citizens of the South we recognize to a profound extent that her financial recovery, the education of her citizens and the proper development of her natural resources are peculiarly dependent upon the obtaining of a fair price for cotton, representing not only the South's but the nation's greatest export value. The honorable Department of Justice is, in our judgment, simply 'barking up the wrong tree.'"

Mr. Aiken in Language Plain.

Mr. Aiken began his recent speech with the following:

"Mr. Chairman: When the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Howland, made his speech he stated that the South Carolina delegation in the House was in favor of a protective duty on tea. He refused to be interrupted and I did not attempt to interrupt him, but I want to denounce that statement as an absolute falsehood. There is not a word of truth in it, as I am positive that no member of the South Carolina delegation of the House favors any duty on tea at all. It is a fact that the only tea farm in the United States is located in the State of South Carolina, but none of us, certainly in this body, has asked that their product be protected to any extent."

Seaboard Drops Fight on Rates.

The Seaboard Air Line has abandoned its fight against the Railroad Commission in the matter of decreasing the rates on fertilizer in this State. An order has been signed by Chief Justice Jones which restrains the commission from putting into effect the tariff on fertilizer rates, known as circular No. 135, which reduced the rates, until August 1. After that date the order of the commission will be put into effect over the Seaboard Air Line.

The order was signed after an agreement had been reached between the Seaboard Air Line, the Railroad Commissioners and with the consent of Attorney General Lyon.

By the order of the Supreme Court the Seaboard Air Line is ordered to pay all expenses incurred by the litigation.

Boyd-Brock Inquiry Cost \$1,000.

The sum of \$1,005.40 represents the amount that the Boyd-Brock court of inquiry cost the State of South Carolina. Just what provision will be made for the payment of this sum is not known, although Governor Ansel has promised that when the matter was presented to him he would decide the question.

Charleston Church is Reimbursed.

Christ Church, near Charleston, will be reimbursed for destruction of its property by military forces of the United States during the civil war. In 1865 these forces, under command of Major Gen. Q. A. Gilmer, took possession of the church building and used it for military purposes until after the close of the war, damaging the property very largely. It is recommended that \$14,500 be paid, in full settlement of the claim.

Negro Operating Big Cannery.

An encouraging sign of the times is the fact that J. W. Newton, a negro, who has been operating a modest truck farm cannery at Snelling, near Barnwell, has met with such success that he has been enabled to install a larger plant, with a capacity of 2,000 cans a day. He expects more work than he can do.

Senator Smith Speaks His Mind.

In an earnest speech in the Senate, Mr. Smith, referring to the charge that the brokers had cornered the visible supply of cotton, the South Carolina senator vehemently declared that "never was a more barefaced falsehood or a greater fraud perpetrated than in this indictment." He repeated his previous charges that the law had been invoked to put down the price of cotton in the interest of foreign speculators and said he had been informed that the attorney general had been at one time a partner of the attorney for the cotton exchange.

The Congress of Road Builders.

South Carolina will be represented at the meeting of the International Congress of Road Builders, which is to be held in Brussels, Belgium, from July 31 to August 7. Gov. Ansel has appointed A. C. Moore and P. R. Freeman, two South Carolinians, who are now in Europe, as delegates to attend congress and represent this State.

CAPITAL FACTS.

Interesting News Gathered in the District of Columbia.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Personal Incidents and Important Happenings of National Import Published for the Pleasure and Information of Newspaper Readers.

Distinguished Woman Lawyer.

Mrs. Beeva Lockwood, the first woman to be admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court, as a result of a bill she caused to have passed by Congress in 1879, was sued recently for \$10,000 damages for alleged "malicious abuse of criminal process." The plaintiff was Parnes R. Brackett, whose arrest she caused, on a charge of larceny after trust. Mrs. Lockwood was one of the attorneys who secured a judgment against the United States for the Eastern Cherokees in 1906 and the suit grows out of the payment of this money to the descendants of the Indians. Brackett, after receiving \$1,600 on behalf of his family, refused to pay the commission claimed by Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. Lockwood is in her eightieth year. She once ran for President of the United States.

Have You Got Your Share?

Treasury officials figure out that if all the money in circulation in the United States were divided equally, every man, woman and child would have \$34.59. This is 14 cents per capita more than they should have had by the same process of reasoning a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was on June 1 \$14,000,000 more money in circulation, and yet, strange as it may seem, the per capita was 42 cents less. This is due to the increase in population, it being proportionately more than the growth of the circulating medium. The general stock of money in the United States on June 1 was \$3,419,382,284, of which \$298,076,537 was held in the Treasury as assets of the Government.

Washington Police Record.

Cleveland is a larger and busier city than Washington, with a large proportion of foreign population, and yet the number of arrests averages only one in fourteen persons.

Baltimore is a larger city than Washington, and yet the number of arrests averages only one in fifteen persons.

Buffalo has a record of one arrest in every twenty persons.

Cincinnati has more population than the entire District of Columbia, and the arrests average one in twenty-two persons.

Detroit is a city resembling Washington in nearly all of its characteristics. In that city the police arrest only one in thirty.

But in Washington the figures show that, upon the average, one person in every ten has his name upon the books of a station-house, and is taken to the Police Court.

Warning Bulletins About Drugs.

In its effort to protect the public against the insidious efforts of preparations containing drugs injurious to health, the Department of Agriculture has issued a Farmers' Bulletin treating the subject.

"The Harmfulness of Headache Mixtures," was issued in September, 1909, and 70,000 copies have been distributed; now "Habit-Forming Agents, Their Indiscriminate Sale and Use a Menace to the Public Welfare" giving the results of recent investigations by the department has been issued as a warning to mothers, invalids, and users of medicated soft drinks, of the dangerous contents of many of the infant syrups, so-called remedies, and soft drinks containing cocaine, caffeine, and similar drugs.

Better and Cheaper Eatables.

Uncle Sam will go into business against the food trust, the army and navy will get better land cheaper eatables, and Washington will have a cold storage plant built by the government at a cost of \$1,500,000, if the bill to be introduced by Representative A. C. Stanley, of Kentucky, becomes a law.

What Offended the President.

Representative Harrison was refused an audience with Mr. Taft at the White House.

Mr. Harrison was quoted on May 13 as having said, in a speech in the House, of the back-dating of the Wickersham summary of the Ballinger case:

"This confession of the Attorney General amounts to a conclusion that the President and the Attorney General had agreed to furnish to Congress misleading information—to supply an official document as of one date which was really prepared many weeks later."

Charge Against Army Medical Officer.

John J. Sheridan, of Chicago, counsel for the Illinois Voters' and Taxpayers' Association, testifying in opposition to the proposed Department of Health, told the House Committee on Interstate Commerce that the medical officers of the army, navy and marine hospital service so arranged the entrance examinations into those branches of the government as to exclude all but allopaths.